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Stirring Speech by Green Opens A. F. L. Convention

The fifty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened in the Hall of Mirrors, Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, on October 2, with 512 delegates present, representing 88 international and national unions, four departments, 38 state federations of labor, 106 central bodies, 79 local trade and federal labor unions and four fraternal delegates.

The convention was called to order by John J. Hurst, president of the Cincinnati Central Labor Council and chairman of the convention arrangements committee.

In welcoming the delegates, Mr. Hurst said:

"I extend to you the whole-hearted welcome of Cincinnati, on behalf of the members of the labor movement, and that includes Greater Cincinnati, northern Kentucky, and the outlying districts of Cincinnati. There are 62,000 people affiliated directly with our Central Labor Council, about 40,000 of them living in Cincinnati. We are very proud of our labor movement here. They are co-operative, they work together, and the result is that we have splendid conditions."

Governor Bricker Lauds Labor Leaders

Mr. Hurst then introduced Hon. John W. Bricker, governor of Ohio, who welcomed the convention in an eloquent address, which included a glowing account of the contribution of Ohio to every great social, political and economic movement in the United States, with especial reference to the trade union leaders who lived for many years in that state. In that category he included President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, President George M. Harrison of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, President John P. Grey of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and President Joseph N. Weber of the American Federation of Musicians.

Others who made felicitous speeches welcoming the great convention to Cincinnati were James Garfield Stewart, mayor of Cincinnati, Michael Lyden, president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, and Judge Bell of the Cincinnati Municipal Court.

At the conclusion of the welcoming speeches Mr. Hurst handed the gavel to President Green, who officially opened the convention in a firmly expressed keynote speech, in which he gave an exposition of the American Federation of Labor, declared that under no circumstances must the United States become involved in the European war, urged the mobilization of all Americans in the determination to protect the democratic government and institutions of the United States, and declared that the war in the labor movement was originated and promoted by the C.I.O., and that peace in the family of organized labor is now blocked by the C.I.O. leadership.

GREEN'S KEYNOTE SPEECH

In opening his address President Green paid an eloquent tribute to the City of Cincinnati and the State of Ohio, and complimented the Buckeye State, the mayor of the city and the governor of the state on accomplishments in the matter of social and labor legislation. He called particular

attention to Ohio's Workmen's Compensation Law, and said:

"May I remind you that we are truly meeting in the confines of one of the greatest states in the Union, and I am proud to note the distinguished governor of this commonwealth, who appeared here this morning, is upholding the best traditions of this commonwealth. Here we pioneered in social justice legislation. We wrote early in the development of that new science the best workmen's compensation law that has ever been recorded upon the statute books of any state in the Union. We set the standard here in the enactment of our workmen's compensation law and we wrote into that statute the principles of an exclusive state fund. The representatives of labor in practically every state in the Union have been endeavoring to secure the incorporation of the exclusive state fund feature in other workmen's compensation laws passed in the different states of the Union.

"I recall the days with a feeling of profound pleasure and satisfaction when we fought that great battle for the enactment of a high standard of constructive workmen's compensation law. It is on the statute books of the state, and now the employers of labor and the representatives of the Ohio State Federation of Labor join together in appearing before the Legislature in the defense and maintenance of that great statute. That is a development that has taken place in a great commonwealth: That is democracy. It shows how the people of a great state, which makes up, along with other states, the United States of America, were able to pioneer, to set the standard, and to ask other states to measure up to it as public opinion would permit them to do so.

Reports on Stewardship

"Now we are here, the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, to report upon our stewardship. We submit to you in the report of the executive council the administrative work of the officers of the American Federation of Labor during the past year. I ask that every delegate and interested visitor in attendance at this convention read this report carefully and analytically. You will find therein that the American Federation of Labor, in spite of opposition and difficulties, made tremendous progress during the past year. We come to you reporting an organization stronger, more firmly established than ever before. We come reporting on the work, not only of the organization, but of an institution that has now become a part of the institutional life of our great nation. You will find therein that we increased our membership several hundred thousand during the past year. We report to this historic convention a paid-up membership of over four million loyal, devoted members of the American Federation of Labor.

Social Justice Legislation Promoted

"And, supplementing our organizational work, has been the work we have performed along legislative lines. We have promoted social justice legislation that, in operation, will bring into the homes and lives of millions of people the realization of dreams of which the pioneers of our great move-

ment dreamed in days gone by, and we are fortunate today in that we are permitted to live in the day and age when we realize that the dreams of the pioneers of this movement are coming true.

"I want also to report that we have become stronger in public opinion, in the affairs of the government, in civic and community activities. The voice of the American Federation of Labor is stronger today in the councils of the nation than it has ever been in its entire history.

"And so, my friends, we can well consider the basis of all this success. Why have we succeeded in the face of most tremendous opposition as we have encountered? Some of it uncalled for and unnecessary; but, nevertheless, it had to be faced, and is being faced with the courage that knows no limitation whatsoever. But it is because we have developed an economic and political philosophy which served as one of the cornerstones upon which our great superstructure rests.

"No one can successfully challenge the soundness and the virtue of the economic, social and political philosophy of the American Federation of Labor. It has developed out of sixty years of strenuous experience. We have made mistakes, but, like sensible men, we have benefited by those mistakes. We have consolidated every gain we ever made; we are holding them; they will never be given up; they are a part of our lives and a part of our organizational work and our organization policy. Having consolidated these gains we are going forward and onward and upward to a realization of the higher standards of life and living here in the United States of America.

"In the protection and preservation and maintenance of our economic, social and political philosophy we have refused to compromise with those who preach a strange philosophy, who endeavor, by persuasive efforts and sometimes even through a resort to force, to compel and require the American Federation of Labor to embrace and accept this imported philosophy. We refuse, we have refused, we will continue to refuse. We will never be led into the by-paths of experimentation by the siren voice of those who would seduce and destroy our movement."

Details of "Imported Philosophy"

Mr. Green recalled that "there are those who have experimented in the application of this imported philosophy," and he recalled the headlines in the press of the country, how they were seizing property, engaging in sit-down strikes, seizing and holding cities, promoting mutiny at sea—all that is part of the revolutionary program that they have asked the American Federation of Labor to accept.

And have you, he said, observed the revulsion of public opinion to that policy advocated and pursued by those who would substitute this sort of revolutionary program for the program of the American Federation of Labor?

"I am proud of the record," he continued, "proud of the devotion and loyalty shown by the representatives and membership of our great American Federation of Labor. Like soldiers under fire, battling on the battlefield for principles and for the maintenance of the philosophy which we have

developed out of sixty years of experience, they have stood immovable, the word 'surrender' is not included in their vocabulary; they are soldiers who enlisted in this fight to the bitter end and until death itself if necessary."

Mr. Green, adverting to the war in Europe and possibility of its extension to American shores, said that "the world war did not end wars or safeguard democracy." He declared that Americans must not be required to shed their blood in European wars, and that the United States should remain completely neutral and offer its services as mediator. He said he favored repeal of the embargo on munitions if it safeguards American peace.

Expressing sympathy for Canadian trades unionists sent to the battle front, he said: "We know they will do their duty as loyal citizens of the Dominion of Canada. They will serve as we would serve if we were in, but we regret more than words can express that the logic of events has made it necessary that these men be called to serve in this European conflict."

Deploring the division in the labor movement but declaring that "democracy must be preserved," Mr. Green said:

Democracy Must Be Preserved

"... we see by the record (1935) that a minority who fairly lost in that convention by a vote of two to one decided to attempt to force the majority in the American Federation of Labor to

surrender to force and not to reason. And since 1935 that movement has been attempting to impose its will by force alone.

"Well, my friends, when we surrender to a minority, when we yield to the demands of those who lose a fight fairly and in accordance with fair rules of sportsmanship, then we surrender the very fundamentals upon which our movement rests. We do not know that word. We have been endeavoring to uphold the law of reason, of judgment, and of orderly procedure, and in my judgment this fight will never be concluded until the minority force realizes and accepts the law of reason and democratic procedure."

The American Federation of Labor told President Roosevelt Monday that further appeals for labor unity would be more fittingly referred to the Congress of Industrial Organizations and condemned "a minority section" of the labor movement for co-operation with communists.

The convention adopted unanimously a preliminary report of the resolutions committee despite prolonged debate over support of Roosevelt's latest plea for resumption of peace negotiations between A.F.L. and C.I.O.

The committee recommended that the present A.F.L. peace committee be continued and stand ready to resume negotiations "with the C.I.O." whenever that organization "will indicate a willingness to resume conferences."

Earlier the convention revoked the charter of

the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees and merged its membership with the Molders' Union.

The convention voted to continue the special 1-cent-a-month assessment on each member for organization purposes. President William Green announced that the Federation would concentrate on the organization of steel workers in the next year.

Denunciation of Lewis By California Unions Considered by A.F.L.

One of the strongest denunciations of C.I.O. and its leader, John L. Lewis, since its inception was before the American Federation of Labor convention in Cincinnati this week as a result of resolution action by the California State Conference of Machinists and the California State Federation of Labor at their recent conventions in Oakland.

Sponsored by E. H. Vernon, Auto Mechanics' Lodge No. 1546, of Oakland, adopted by that body and presented to the Machinists' conference, the resolution was adopted there and presented to the State Federation convention, which adopted it unanimously and ordered it presented to the A.F.L. convention.

"This is perhaps the strongest action taken by any major groups since the split in the ranks of labor," said George C. Castleman, general vice-president for the Pacific Coast of the International Association of Machinists. "It should be given the attention of everybody to the end that all workers will know who is responsible, and so that those responsible may be eliminated from the picture in future peace moves."

The resolution bitterly condemns Lewis for responsibility in the original division of labor's ranks, for disrupting the first joint peace conference by refusing to be governed by the unanimous decision of the conference, and for unnecessary delay in resuming peace negotiations, which were adjourned at his request.

It further expresses "serious doubts of any intention on the part of John L. Lewis to do anything to unify the American labor movement, unless that can be done through its domination by the C.I.O., and not through the democratic processes of self-choosing by the majority."

The resolution in question recites, among other things:

"That the California Conference of Machinists, assembled in Oakland, Calif., on September 23-24, 1939, go on record as bitterly condemning John L. Lewis for, in the first place, being responsible for the division in the American labor movement beginning in 1935 and, second, for his responsibility in disrupting the first peace conference by refusing to be governed by the unanimous decision of the joint peace committee; and, third, that he be further condemned because of his uncalled for and unnecessary delay in resuming the peace conference of 1939, which was adjourned at his request and in his behalf; and be it further

"Resolved, That the California Conference of Machinists express its serious doubts of any intention on the part of John L. Lewis to do anything whatever to unify the American labor movement, unless that can be done through its domination by the C.I.O. and not through the democratic process of self-choosing by the majority; and be it still further

"Resolved, That the California Conference of Machinists, in behalf of the more than forty thousand members of the I. A. of M., in California, signify its and their desire to achieve a unity not subject to the tactics and will of John L. Lewis, and serve notice upon said John L. Lewis that we will work toward such unity, even should it demand his complete elimination from the American labor movement."

Community Chest Needs \$2,100,000

The Community Chest campaign is on: San Francisco's great "army of mercy" has set out this week to battle against want, suffering and adversity.

Six thousand strong, men and women from every walk of life and of every creed and color will unite in an effort to pour \$2,100,000 into the Community Chest by October 20.

OF THE PEOPLE
BY THE PEOPLE
FOR THE PEOPLE



Give Gladly to Your
COMMUNITY CHEST

the Community Chest Torch of Mercy, which will remain burning throughout the campaign.

The Establishments Divisions, which will cover 1400 large down-town business houses, began advance solicitation a week ago because of vast internal organization, and reported that the first thirteen firms turning in complete reports indicated a 16 per cent increase over the money subscribed last year.

Campaign Chairman Neubauer stated that better business conditions are being reflected in larger increases in all departments, and characterized the volunteer workers and pledge-hunters as "the most enthusiastic group I have seen since the first year of Community Chest campaigns."

Dramatizing the story of the Chest appeal, window displays will be in evidence throughout the city from October 9 to 14, according to Mrs. Richard L. Sloss, chairman of the Chest window display committee. The various store displays will be in competition with one another, and will be judged by a special committee selected by the San Francisco Advertising Club on October 18. Prizes will be awarded.

Report luncheons of the Chest will be held at the Palace Hotel October 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. As in past years, volunteer workers and those seated at guest of honor tables will pay for their own lunches.

Realizing that the success or failure of this year's campaign will have a far-reaching effect on the future of social welfare in San Francisco, the volunteer workers are determined to get more than \$175,000 a day in order to "come out even" by the end of the appeal.

Stressing the importance of supporting the Chest as a means of bulwarking democracy, Campaign Chairman J. C. Neubauer said:

"When we recognize the class and racial hatreds which have brought war in Europe, it is encouraging to realize that here in San Francisco people of all races, creeds and colors are striving through the Community Chest to better the city which they all enjoy in common."

The appeal had its formal launching Sunday evening at the Civic Center, when thousands witnessed the lighting of

Brewery Workers' Union Awarded Decision in Jurisdictional Dispute

Justice T. Alan Goldsborough, in the District Court at Washington, D. C., last week enjoined the American Federation of Labor and the Teamsters' Union from transferring beer truck drivers from the Brewery Workers' Union to the Teamsters' Union.

Justice Goldsborough held that the workers involved had not asked the transfer, and for him to permit it "would amount to a judicial recognition of authority acquired by usurpation."

The Brewery Workers' Union, in asking the injunction, told the court there was a move afoot at the current A.F.L. convention in Cincinnati to suspend the Brewery Workers' Union for seeking through the court proceeding to block transfer of the truck drivers to the Teamsters' Union, as ordered by the 1933 convention of the A.F.L.

Counsel Pleaded Jurisdiction

Joseph A. Padway, A.F.L. counsel, had contended that the issue to be decided was whether the A.F.L. had the right to decide jurisdictional disputes among affiliated unions.

Padway announced he would recommend an appeal to a higher tribunal.

"That unsound and illegal document cannot stand," said Padway, "and I must advise an appeal so as to protect the rights of every international (union) affiliated with the A.F.L."

Martin F. O'Donoghue, attorney for the Brewery Workers' Union, said the injunction should have the effect of blocking action on the proposal to suspend the union. He described the court's order as a "sweeping victory" for the brewery workers and an "stunning blow" to the Federation.

A.F.L. Cannot Transfer Members

"It means," he added, "that the Federation now has got to recognize the autonomous rights of the international unions to keep men within their own unions. In other words, the A.F.L. cannot issue orders transferring men from one union to another against their will."

During arguments which preceded Justice Goldsborough's decision attorneys for each side said they would appeal to higher courts should he rule against them.

The decision said the evidence was uncontradicted, that at no time since it affiliated with the Federation in 1887 had the Brewery Workers' Union yielded jurisdiction over beer truck drivers "in any manner or to any extent."

It refused the Federation's contention that its annual convention was the "final authority" in construing the A.F.L. contract with the B.W.U., holding that courts had the right to step in and grant relief when labor organizations violated their contracts.

"This court holds," said Justice Goldsborough, "that neither the plaintiff (B.W.U.), the American Federation of Labor, or the Teamsters' Union has authority to pass upon which union these beer drivers should be affiliated with, or any authority by coercion of any kind, direct or indirect, to control their union affiliation."

Coercion of Employers

"The evidence clearly shows that since the adoption of the 1933 resolution of the American Federation of Labor the Teamsters' Union and the American Federation of Labor have endeavored to coerce and have coerced employers of labor not to employ beer drivers affiliated with the plaintiff, the American Federation of Labor, by correspondence and the Teamsters' Union by picketing and by personal violence."

"The workers involved herein can, if they so desire, constitute the American Federation of

Labor the arbiter of their destiny, but they have not done this, and for the court to withhold substantially the relief asked for by the plaintiff would amount to a judicial recognition of authority acquired by usurpation. Whatever may be the factual situation at any time or place, wherever usurped authority comes in contact with the jurisprudence of a democracy it then and there instantly ceases to exist.

"May the court make the added observation that both reason and history are conclusive that there is no such thing as a benevolent despot."

Business Activity May Reach 1937 Peak in Month of October

Economic advisers to Secretary of the Interior Hopkins have predicted that business activity this month will reach the peak attained in 1937, considered by many as the best "new deal" year.

Barring unforeseen developments, the advisers said, industrial production later in the year may even surpass the highest levels of 1937. They said that statistics will show that the industrial production index reached 110 in September, compared with the 1923-25 average of 100 and the index in September, 1937, of 111.

Yakima Anti-Picketing Statute Held Invalid by Supreme Court

The Washington State Supreme Court has held the City of Yakima anti-picketing measure to be illegal. The court stated:

"It is elementary the police power of municipalities derives from the state and can be exercised only in conformity with the general laws and the public policy of the state, as declared by the Legislature."

The Yakima law, it held, conflicts with the public policy as declared by the Legislature in 1933 laws.

The Yakima ordinance prohibited picketing of a place of business except by persons employed by the business three months or more and who have been so employed within sixty days of the period in which the acts shall be done.

Governor Olson, Take Notice

Our trade union movement belongs to us as long as it is controlled by its trade union membership. Should the day come, whether through propaganda or otherwise, when agencies outside of our trade union movement are given a hand in shaping its policies and its methods, we will lose our control and find ourselves forced to submit to the direction and control of others.—John P. Frey.

Centralia Defendant Is Freed by Governor

After serving eighteen years in Washington State Prison, Ray Becker, I.W.W. leader convicted with seven others of the 1919 Armistice Day killing of four world war veterans at Centralia, Wash., has been granted commutation by Governor Clarence D. Martin with full restoration of civil rights.

The governor had long declined to pardon Becker on the ground that it would be a confession of error by the state. Becker had unsuccessfully sought by various proceedings in court to secure his pardon. Sentenced to from twenty-five to forty years for second-degree murder, he repeatedly declined parole, although others convicted with him had in this way gained their freedom.

The case grew out of the anti-labor campaign by employers who sought to break up the loggers' union in the Northwest. Threatened with violence, the I.W.W. in Centralia requested police protection but were denied it. On Armistice Day an American legion parade halted before the I.W.W. hall, where men broke ranks and rushed the building. Four men were shot, Becker and his associates contending that they had fired in self-defense. One of the I.W.W. men, Wesley Everest, himself an ex-service man, was lynched by a mob. All of the eight men found in the hall were tried and convicted, including one defendant who went insane during the trial.

A cause celebre at the time, the defendants were aided by the American Civil Liberties Union, labor unions and other liberal organizations.

Green Appoints Hushing Chairman Of A.F.L. Legislative Committee

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has appointed William C. Hushing chairman of the American Federation of Labor Legislative Committee to succeed William C. Roberts, who recently retired after twenty-one years of service in that capacity.

In addition to having been national legislative representative for the American Federation of Labor for the last eleven years, Hushing has represented the organized labor movement in many other fields.

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Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1939

Community Chest Drive

On October 9 the Community Chest of San Francisco opened its annual campaign to raise \$2,100,000 to support its eighty-five affiliated welfare agencies which last year rendered assistance to over 100,000 people.

The theme of this all-important campaign is "of the people, by the people, for the people."

Fundamentally, Community Chests are the essence of democracy.

The San Francisco Community Chest was founded sixteen years ago as a voluntary expression "of the people"; it has been supported voluntarily since then "by the people"; and in rendering assistance to all peoples, regardless of race, creed or color, the Chest is "for the people."

No one group dominates the policies of the Community Chest. Representatives of all classes and groups formulate and direct Chest activities, thus guaranteeing the free exchange of opinion and co-operative effort.

Supporting the Community Chest means fulfilling the combined financial needs of eighty-five welfare agencies, and because over six thousand San Franciscans voluntarily participate in this campaign and the year-round activities of the Chest, 94.7 per cent of every dollar collected provides services for those in need.

Some people wonder if the Community Chest is duplicating work done by our governmental agencies. It isn't. The Chest strives to prevent family breakdowns which frequently lead to the relief rolls, to provide services for dependent infants and others whose needs fall outside the jurisdiction of governmental care, and to carry on rehabilitative work that will lead to the recovery of individual and family independence.

Out of every dollar donated to the Community Chest last year, 25.7 per cent went for hospital, clinic and nursing care; 24.3 per cent went for child welfare to foster homes, orphanages and day nurseries; 21.5 per cent went for family service through protective, advisory and co-ordinating agencies; 23.6 per cent was spent in youth guidance work; and the small amount of 5.3 per cent went for administration and campaign costs.

In supporting the San Francisco Community Chest we are not only strengthening democracy, but meeting needs effectively and efficiently. The Chest supports, not ten or twenty welfare agencies, but eighty-five health and character-saving agencies whose importance to the community can scarcely be overestimated.

Advance of Five-Day Week

The achievement of the organized labor movement in obtaining shorter hours by trade union action is significantly set forth in the report of the executive council of the American Federation

of Labor to the annual convention of the Federation in Cincinnati, Ohio, that 1,442,610 union members enjoy a five-day week.

The statistics submitted by the Council show that fifty-five national and international unions have secured the five-day week for some or all of their members. A few of the larger numbers are:

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, 17,893 members; Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, 30,850 members; International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, 42,000 members; Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, 65,000 members; The United Brick and Clay Workers of America, 10,000 members; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 270,000 members; National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, 45,000 members; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, 162,000 members; International Union of Operating Engineers, 62,960 members; International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, 9500 members; International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, 16,380 members; United Garment Workers of America, 40,000 members; United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, 35,000 members; National Association of Letter Carriers, 56,700 members; Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association, 11,000 members; International Association of Machinists, 92,000 members; Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, 13,000 members; Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, 107,137 members; Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, 19,000 members; United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, 40,000 members; International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, 40,000 members; International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Papermill Workers of the United States and Canada, 30,000 members; Railway Mail Association, 22,000 members; American Federation of Teachers, 30,000 members; Tobacco Workers' International Union, 16,115 members; International Typographical Union, 59,000 members; Upholsterers' International Union of North America, 10,000 members.

A Real Exigency

"The science of government is the most abstruse of all sciences; if, indeed, that can be called a science which has but few fixed principles, and practically consists in little more than the exercise of a sound discretion, applied to the exigencies of the state as they arise. It is the science of experiment."

These are the words of a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, expressed in 1821.

And the sooner some of our alleged statesmen get that sort of a picture of what they are really trying to do, the sooner will the American people get a break in the handling of our national interests.

"... sound discretion, applied to the exigencies of the state as they arise"—that is the real touchstone. And all of the fol-de-rol about the holy words and inviolable principles and vested interests and the rest of the mystic phrases which are used to befuddle the mind may very well be done without, if our legislators and administrators can get their brains clear enough to understand what some of the exigencies of the state really are.

Attention is again called to the fact that there are still about ten million unemployed, who have a valid claim to a place in our economic system besides being on a "dole" of some kind. And that this is a real exigency of the state, which, if the state does not pay attention to, is likely to become an exigency for some other people.

The union label is a better sign of quality than all the advertising ballyhoo of unfair goods.

"Thanksgiving for America"

In calling for a public meeting to co-ordinate the efforts of all organizations for participating in the celebration of Thanksgiving Day, Mayor Rossi addressed a circular letter on October 6 to civic and other groups in which he said:

"In recognition of the grave conditions which prevail elsewhere in the world today, as compared to the peace and progress with which our city, as part of the United States, is blessed, the Citizens' Committee for Thanksgiving is calling upon every organization in San Francisco to take part whole-heartedly in a Thanksgiving celebration on the theme of 'Thanksgiving for America.'"

The meeting was held Wednesday evening last, when a program was discussed.

The Difference

The synonyms for "union" shop and "non-union" shop, respectively, are "democracy" and "autocracy." In the union shop the workers are free men. They have the right of organizing in trade unions and to bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their own choosing. Employees in the non-union shops are like cogs in a machine. They have nothing to say as to conditions under which they will work, but must accept any wages, hours and working conditions that may be fixed arbitrarily by the employer.—Samuel Gompers.

Horoscopes

(Chicago "Daily News")

Red Mars rode across the August heavens every night, escort to pale Diana, as Hitler is said to have communed with his astrologers on his Berchtesgaden hill.

He needed no more moonbeams to make him mad. His star was already found. It, too, was a red star—the five-pointed star of the soviets.

Napoleon saw a star in the Russian skies. None of his staff could make it out when he pointed upward in the dark on the banks of the Niemen.

The safe rule with Russian stars would seem to be to read them as red lights at the crossroads.

"Hee must have a long spoon, that shall eat with the devil."

Fear Own People

("Electrical Workers' Journal")

People never grow unconscious of a loss of liberty. There is plenty of evidence that there is great restlessness in Germany and Russia. The frequent blood purges of Stalin and Hitler are accurate indication that these despots are fearful of an uprising of the people.

LINDBERGH IS RIGHT

("Wall Street Journal")

Two points in Colonel Lindbergh's address to the nation should be emphasized. Both are simple and cogent.

One is that if we go to war to save "democracy" abroad we may lose our democratic liberties at home. Liberty is the first casualty for any nation taking part in a modern war. The only ground for risking our liberty is the defense of our national existence.

The other is that if we embroil ourselves in this war we embroil ourselves once and for all in Europe's problems and can never again disentangle ourselves. If we fight we must become party not only to the war but to the "peace" that follows—when, as and if there is to be a peace.

As for "saving civilization," the best contribution we can make to that is to save our civilization, so that if need shall be we may restore to the Old World, intact and vigorous, the civilization that we inherited from it three centuries ago.

That is the sum and substance of the whole matter.

Facing the Facts

With PHILIP PEARL

When labor speaks, America speaks.

This week in Cincinnati, organized labor lifted up its voice for peace. The representatives of more than five million American Workers, meeting in Cincinnati for the fifty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, cheered as one man when President William Green sounded a ringing keynote of peace and neutrality.

Let us picture the scene for those of you who were not fortunate enough to be present at this stirring occasion. Thronged in the sparkling and flag-draped Hall of Mirrors at the Netherland Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati were more than five hundred delegates to the convention, seated at long tables stretching from the rostrum to the doors. Along the side and in the galleries were crowded hundreds of visitors, men and women eagerly intent on the proceedings. On the platform were the mayor of the city, the governor of the state and all the high officials of the American Federation of Labor.

Before this impressive audience President Green arose and spoke. With calmness and restraint he reviewed the problems affecting America that have arisen from the European conflict. And then he said:

"I am confident that when this great congress of labor expresses itself it will be in opposition to European entanglements and to any involvement in a European war. It will be for the preservation of our peaceful, democratic form of government in the United States of America."

The resounding cheer that greeted his words gave convincing proof that the delegates enthusiastically agreed.

The Past and Future

After summing up the achievements of the past year—the gains in membership, in political, legislative and economic power—President Green came to the one subject which perhaps most deeply concerned the labor leaders present. We mean, of course, the problem of reuniting labor in America. He told the story of the peace negotiations to date, he outlined the A.F.L. position for the future, and there was not one murmur of dissent.

"Some in our movement," Green remarked, "have asked why we don't settle our differences. Well, we might as well ask Chamberlain and Daladier, representing the democratic nations of England and France, why they don't settle with Hitler."

That same evening, in a radio address broadcast to the entire nation, President Green drew the parallel even closer. He pointed out that Hitler had responded to frantic pleas for peace by invading Poland; that John L. Lewis had responded to President Roosevelt's plea for labor peace by invading the building trades unions.

Green asked the public to recall that Hitler had said that he would be ready to make peace after he had grabbed what he wanted; and that Lewis had said that he would be ready for labor peace once he had seized what he wanted and would be in a position to dictate the peace terms.

Hitler was the world's outstanding foe of communism; Lewis was at one time labor's foremost opponent of communism. Now Hitler has entered into partnership with the "reds"; and Lewis has, too, as many of his C.I.O. unions and the membership of the C.I.I. executive board disclose.

We Want the World to Know

But despite these conditions, Green made it perfectly clear that the American Federation of Labor is still ready and willing to meet and negotiate with representatives of those who seceded in order to bring about reunion.

On the second day of the convention a new appeal for peace was received from President Roose-

velt and read to the convention. President Green promptly responded by quoting the closing paragraph of the compelling section of the executive council's report dealing with the C.I.O. problem. We will quote it again here:

"Our committee still stands, clothed with authority to function, ready to resume negotiations when it is accorded an opportunity to do so. We have opened the door of the American Federation of Labor wide and completely. We have invited those who left the American Federation of Labor to return. We have urged them to come back home and settle differences within the family of labor in a sensible, honest and fair way. In doing thus we have been inspired by a genuine desire to establish here in America a solid, united labor movement through which the economic, social and industrial interests of the workers of the nation can be fully and completely served."

That position is unassailable. What will the C.I.O. say when it receives a similar message from President Roosevelt? There are only two courses of action before it. First, the C.I.O. convention next week can respond as the American Federation of Labor has done and agree to resume peace negotiations. That is what we hope it will do in the interests of peace. But in order to do this, the C.I.O. convention will have to override John L. Lewis, who broke off the last negotiations and declared "peace was impossible." The only other alternative for the C.I.O. is to uphold the action of its leader and refuse to meet with the A.F.L. That way lies war and eventual suicide for the C.I.O., because public opinion will not stand for it.

(A.F.L. Weekly News Service)

Work on Five-Mile Tunnel Starts On North Fork of Yuba River

With a construction crew of 125 "hard-rock" men and a work program that will continue into midsummer of 1941, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company has started the drilling of a five-mile tunnel on the north fork of the Yuba River, thirty-five miles east of Marysville. The tunnel, with a bore nine and one-half by eleven feet, is to cost approximately \$1,500,000. Carrying water from the river to Colgate power plant, it will replace seven and one-half miles of wooden flume which has served this purpose for the past thirty-five years.

The tunnel will eliminate heavy and steadily-increasing expense for maintaining the flume and will also save water now lost through leakage. Most of the bore will be through hard, self-supporting rock, but where necessary cement lining will be used.

An eleven-mile tunnel of similar bore dimensions was recently completed on the Stanislaus River, in Tuolumne County. It also replaced a wooden flume, and was built to reduce maintenance costs and conserve water for the company's hydro-power plants in that area.

Hope for Oldsters

Editor Labor Clarion: Now that your organization has indorsed the Retirement Act I hope you remind the younger members that we oldsters are responsible for the freedom they have enjoyed these past twenty-seven years. California was one of the pioneer states to give the women the right of franchise. The next year the women helped to pass the eight-hour law. We well remember the fight the stores made. Employees working twelve hours at that time. Now we oldsters are being pitied for our mislaid minds. We have lost a few teeth and bent a few bones in our struggle, but assure our sympathizers our minds are right side up, and hope the younger pioneers will get in line and fight with us in our march of progress.

Yours for better days,

MRS. C. CONNOLY.

Employment Regulations

A communication from the State Department of Employment to John F. Shelley, president of the Labor Council, says:

"In order that the fullest co-operation may be given to your organization under the laws governing the California State Employment Service and under the California Unemployment Insurance Act, it is of utmost importance that this office be notified immediately of all trade disputes as they arise and when they terminate.

"The rules and regulations of the United States Employment Service, which govern the California State Employment Service, read in part as follows:

"Section 21, 12. Unless otherwise provided by state law, the State Employment Service shall require that each employment office under its supervision refrain from referring any person to any position at any place of employment where there exists a labor dispute."

"In view of the above provisions we feel that your co-operation in this matter will be of mutual benefit to your organization and to this department. The information required is the name of the firm with which your organization is involved in a labor dispute, the date of commencement of the dispute, the reason for dispute, the number of your members who are involved and the date of termination. We earnestly request your co-operation in making this information available to us as promptly as possible whenever a trade dispute arises which involves your membership."

SAN FRANCISCO MERCHANT HONORED

The National Retail Dry Goods Association, meeting in New York, announced appointment of Colonel Robert A. Roos of San Francisco to a nation-wide emergency committee of leading merchants formed to aid in protecting the public against unjustified price advances.

The emergency committee represents 5600 department and specialty stores.

"SEEN BUT NOT HEARD" POLICY

A "seen but not heard" policy for political candidates will be adopted Saturday night, October 21, by the Connaught Social and Benevolent Association and Ladies' Auxiliary at their anniversary reunion and ball in the Irish-American Auditorium, 454 Valencia street. Announcement has been made by Co-chairmen Joseph McPartland and Miss Agnes Tierney that all candidates for public office will be introduced to the dance audience during the ball intermission, but no speeches will be permitted. The popular modern dances will vie with the picturesque crossroads "sets" of the Emerald Isle for favor at the October 21 social event.

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Second C.I.O. Convention

The second convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (C.I.O.), which grew out of the schism in the American Federation of Labor on matters of policy, met in Polk Hall, San Francisco, on Tuesday last, with approximately 350 delegates present.

The feature of the opening day was, of course, the address of John L. Lewis, president of the organization, the man who led the revolt against the American Federation of Labor and has been futilely trying to explain the reason for his movement ever since. Lewis said:

"The principles of the C.I.O. are, we think, virtuous and American.

"The C.I.O. is making through these principles a contribution to the country which no man can afford to ignore and no man may assail lest in the end it be proven that he is a foolish man."

Four Million Members!

Just as long as the officers and representatives of the C.I.O. stick to the principles of 4,000,000 men and women who compose this movement, just so long will it be impossible to discourage them, he said.

The C.I.O. president then read the declarations in his report to the convention in which he declared the C.I.O. and the labor movement would oppose any entrance of the United States into the European war, declared war profits illusory, urged the unions to defend civil liberties and to organize their full strength as rapidly as possible.

Labor's Stake in War

"Labor," Lewis continued, "has a major stake in this problem. In war labor must perform most of the work and do most of the dying. . . . Labor demands and must be accorded its rightful consideration in any emergency which affects national interest.

"Every citizen will hope that the present European discussion of a possible peace may even-

tuate in a practical formula which will achieve that objective before the war assumes more broad and horrible proportions.

"Likewise our own countrymen will hope and believe that President Roosevelt will make available his own great influence in behalf of peace, when conditions warrant and justify his intervention."

"Organize the unorganized," was the theme of the second portion of his talk.

"Build so the voice of labor can never be ignored," he said.

Returns to San Francisco Conqueror

He referred to the 1934 A.F.L. convention, held in the same Polk Hall, saying it had been five years since he stood upon the same platform.

"Five years ago my voice was a feeble voice in this hall. But today—today I come back to San Francisco and behind me is a mighty army of four million men and women—four million men and women."

He said the army was "a greater numerical force than ever followed any conqueror in the pages of history—not an army of conquest—an army of peace—the soldiers of peace—the men and women of labor."

Labor, he said, asks advantages "only in the same degree as their neighbors, their friends and their fellow citizens." Four million, who count for 20,000,000 of the nation's population, whose voices can be heard.

A Little Boasting Does No Harm

"When I come back five years from now, as come back I will, I will come into San Francisco with at least 10,000,000 dues-paying members—" The remainder of the sentence was lost in a burst of applause.

"And when I do the voice of labor will be stronger in America.

"That's not a threat. It's a promise."

Then he pointed a finger at the rows of seated delegates and said, "So you've all got your work cut out."

"All I plan to do next year is to demand that you organize the unorganized."

He spoke briefly of the question of labor unity, and offered no proposal or possible solution of the A.F.L. - C.I.O. dispute.

The wind is used to operate a new refrigerator for country homes. Brine-filled walls retain refrigeration from 12 to 16 hours without wind power, it is said.

State C.I.O. Meeting

The second annual convention of the California Industrial Union Council, which opened in Polk Hall, San Francisco, last Friday, was marked by a speech by Lieutenant Governor Ellis Patterson, himself a member of an American Federation of Labor union, in which he announced the doctrine that public officials who fail to carry out campaign pledges should be considered and treated as "common criminals and perjurers."

Patterson offered the suggestion that after all primary elections the successful primary candidates go before notaries and swear to uphold and attempt to carry through the program upon which they were elected.

Louis Goldblatt, secretary of the state C.I.O., in his official report, made a declaration of war on Buron Fitts, district attorney of Los Angeles County, in which he declared that "there is an increasing feeling in southern California that Buron Fitts must go if labor is to be free."

Mayor Rossi, in welcoming the delegates in behalf of the city, said that, despite differences within the city of San Francisco, "I believe that our people understand that whatever there is of greatness in San Francisco is directly traceable to labor.

"Organized labor has gained for itself a respected place in our national life.

"This is equally true in California, and particularly so in San Francisco."

Presiding at the convention was Philip M. Connelly of Los Angeles, state C.I.O. president.

The convention was called to order by George Wilson, president of the San Francisco Industrial Council, who welcomed the delegates.

At Sunday's session a resolution indorsing President Roosevelt for a third term was adopted. The action was taken after announcement was made that a resolution indorsing the principles of the "new deal" but not naming Roosevelt had been written after a conference with the national executive committee. The attempt to leave the President's name out of the resolution revealed the influence of John L. Lewis, with whom the latter has had differences.

The convention went on record indorsing in principle and asking for a "yes" vote on the ham and eggs pension proposal on the November ballot.

President Philip M. Connelly, Los Angeles Newspaper Guild, was re-elected president without opposition, as was Secretary Louis Goldblatt, San Francisco warehouseman.

San Diego was chosen the city of the next convention.

Goldblatt was chosen delegate to the national convention.

The new officers were installed by Harry Bridges, West Coast director, who praised the officers of the past year.

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Resignation of Morse Creates Deadlock in Maritime Negotiations

The resignation of Dean Wayne L. Morse of the University of Oregon's school of law as Pacific Coast maritime labor arbitrator this week left the Pacific Coast without any arbitration machinery for the settlement of disputes between the maritime unions and the employers.

In a statement immediately preceding his resignation Morse placed the blame for the present deadlock resulting from an arbitration award upon the shoulders of "the district officers of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union."

Refuse to Pass Picket Line

In the meantime, the ship clerks' union maintained its picket line at the Panama Pacific pier, where the City of Newport News is tied up for lack of longshoremen to unload cargo. The longshoremen have refused to pass the clerks' picket line.

Employers were said to be concerned about the principle of arbitration. To them, elimination of arbitration as a method of resolving issues which cannot be settled by less stringent procedure meant elimination of the most effective weapon in their possession for the enforcement of contracts. To them, the entire matter of peace or war on the waterfront hinged upon the solution of the arbitration muddle.

Although W. T. Geurts, Maritime Board mediator, would not reveal the nature nor results of his conference with I.L.W.U. district officers, he said one of the items under consideration was a plan by which Dean Wayne L. Morse of University of Oregon's school of law might be persuaded to reconsider his resignation as Pacific Coast maritime arbitrator.

Picket Line Termed Collusion

Negotiators for the Ship Clerks' Association, on the other hand, construed the issue as one of union principle and declared the employers are "covering up" this issue by emphasizing the picket line at Panama Pacific's pier. It was this picket line which Dean Morse ruled to be "collusive," hence a violation of his arbitration award. When his ruling was ignored by the picketing clerks, he resigned.

Union spokesmen declared the real issue is "the right of a union to bargain collectively for all its members and to have all classifications of employment embodied in a single contract."

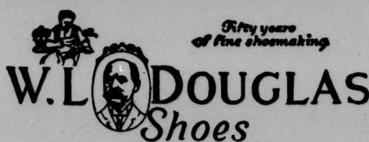
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HIBERNIANS' BALL

State President Jeremiah J. Mulvihill, newly-elected state leader of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the California jurisdiction, and Mayor Angelo J. Rossi will share distinguished guest honors at the anniversary grand ball and reception of San Francisco Division No. 17, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Saturday evening, November 4, in Irish-American Auditorium, Valencia and Sixteenth streets. Michael Riordan heads the general committee for the dancing party. One of the outstanding "name" bands on the Pacific Coast will furnish the musical accompaniment to the dance program. During the ball intermission a stage show will be presented, with talented artists from radio stations, night clubs and theaters participating.

PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYEES' SOCIAL

Six hundred members of Public Works Employees and Laborers' Union No. 978, American Federation of Labor, are to be hosts to their friends at a grand ball and benefit entertainment to aid their Christmas kiddies' fund, Saturday night, October 28, in the Irish-American Hall, 454 Valencia street. Thomas Hawkins, president of the union, is general chairman of the arrangements committee for the coming function. William L. Henderson, secretary of the Civil Service Commission, will head the reception committee. Mayor Angelo J. Rossi is honorary chairman of the citizens' committee for the affair. Proceeds of the ball will go toward purchasing toys for underprivileged children at Christmas time.

Western Union Strike

A complaint to the Federal Communications Commission has been filed by a citizens' committee in support of the Western Union strikers. The communication, addressed to James Lawrence Fly, chairman of the commission, requested an investigation of the service rendered in San Francisco since the beginning of the strike of Western Union employees on September 7.

The telegram, signed by prominent citizens of San Francisco representing religious, professional, civic and labor groups, urged that an investigation would be "in the public interest."

Misinformation About Infantile Paralysis

In the last twenty-four hours so much misinformation has been spread about infantile paralysis in San Francisco that it was thought best to make a definite and complete statement.

Since January 1, 1939, there have been twenty-nine cases reported in San Francisco, fifteen of which came from outside sources but were hospitalized in San Francisco hospitals. This large number of outside cases had to be accepted for treatment in San Francisco since this city is a medical center and facilities are available for this purpose.

As far as cases occurring in San Francisco and presumably receiving their infection here, there have been fourteen—one in June, five in August, eight in September and so far in October, two. In August three were of school age, and in September five were of school age and in different schools. The last two in October occurred in one school. When a case occurs in a school all close contacts are quarantined, all absentees are followed and doctors or nurses are in attendance each day in school.

There is not any evidence today that the disease will spread from this source, nor that the expectancy of this disease in San Francisco for 1939 will be materially increased.

J. C. GEIGER, M.D.,

Director Dept. of Public Health.

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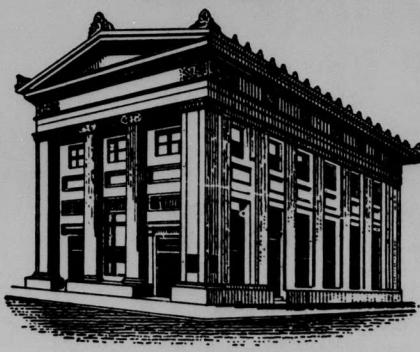
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SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President San Francisco Typographical Union

The Northern California Conference of Typographical Unions held its regular quarterly meeting in the ballroom of Hotel Casa de Vallejo last Sunday afternoon. The meeting was attended by thirty-five delegates and visitors from unions in the jurisdiction, as well as by the president of No. 21 and Charles W. Lyon, past president of the conference, who were accorded the floor and addressed the conference. The conference admitted Richmond Typographical Union No. 738 to membership. Other unions in the jurisdiction have announced their intention to affiliate. The report of the board of directors of the conference shows the conference to be in splendid shape, both financially and numerically. The report shows the organization to be in a dominating position in typographical affairs in California. All of No. 21's delegation were present, they being Messrs. Abbott, Chaudet, Davis and Mitchell. The California Allied Printing Trades Conference held its regular quarterly session on Saturday evening at the same place, and at adjournment of the Typographical Conference announcement was made that the Allied had provided refreshments in an adjoining room. Plenty of eats and drinks were enjoyed by the printers.

The long-awaited award of the chairman-arbitrator on the newspaper contract proceedings has arrived. Professor Douglas awarded an increase of 75 cents per week, making the scale now \$9.75 days and \$10.25 for night work. Retroactive pay from January 9, 1939, to October 9, 1939, will be at the rate of 37½ cents per week. The agreement to arbitrate, which has been a part of our contract, now is liquidated. Other than the 75 cents increase the union's proposals in regard to working conditions were given scant consideration by the arbitrator, who states in part: "It is proper to add that I have considered the situation only as presented to me at the date of the hearings, August 15-20, 1939. Since then the war in Europe has brought the possibility of business improvement. But it is not proper to consider changes after the case has been heard." The employers, during the proceedings, stipulated they did not plead inability to pay, yet a great part of Professor Douglas' argument in support of the small increase awarded the union and his denial of a decrease in hours was the employers' inability to meet an increase in cost at this time. The contract is to run until July 12, 1940. The union's proposals called for a six hours and forty minutes day, five-day week and a 90-cent per day increase

in wages. The hours are to remain at seven and one-half per day, thirty-seven and one-half hour week. We'll be back again.

President Baker, according to "Editor & Publisher," was instrumental in bringing about a satisfactory contract between New York Typographical Union No. 6 and twelve newspapers representing the Publishers' Association of New York, which was unanimously accepted by the joint scale committee on September 29. The agreement was to be submitted to the membership of Big Six on October 11 with the indorsement of local officers and the international. The new contract provides for vacations of two weeks with pay to members who held situations during the previous year. All other employees hired by the office shall be entitled to one day's vacation with pay for each twenty-six days worked in the preceding year. Vacations with pay are to be taken in addition to any time taken off by employees on account of accumulated overtime or for any reason. The new wage provides weekly increases approximating \$1.85, \$1.84 and \$1.83 for day, night and lobster shifts, or \$59 day shift, \$61.50 night and \$64 for lobster. New York Union did not have an arbitration agreement.

The Chairmen's Forum met on Thursday, October 5, at union headquarters with a good attendance and with three executives of the union present. Announcement was made that the skeleton form of chapel rules and regulations prepared by the Forum had been printed and mailed, accompanied by an explanatory circular letter, to all chairmen in the jurisdiction of No. 21. The free and open discussion of problems confronting chairmen which are participated in at these meetings have assisted many chairmen in the conduct of their chapels, and at the same time have tended to lighten the work of the executive officers. The next meeting of the Forum will take place on Thursday, November 9, at 7:30 p. m. in the offices of the union.

A letter from Rockford, Ill., states Mrs. Harry Davis has taken up her residence with her sister in that city. Mr. Davis of the "Examiner" chapel succumbed recently to a heart attack at the Union Printers' Home and was interred in the Home plot.

A communication was received at headquarters from F. V. Turney. Vic is at present located in Spokane.

Mrs. J. L. Begon was taken seriously ill this week. Her condition was such that it may be necessary to remove her to the hospital.

T. Y. Burton, who has been a resident of the Home for the past eleven months, arrived in San Francisco this week and is shaking hands with friends.

Robert Vernon of the "Examiner" chapel, accompanied by his wife, left this week for Texas on learning of the serious illness of Bob's mother.

Friends of Ray J. McDonald, formerly a member of No. 21, will be saddened to hear of the

passing of his sister, Mrs. Mayme McDonald Grant, a teacher in the Los Angeles schools. Her mother, Mrs. Mary McDonald, still resides in this city. Ray's brother, Jack McDonald, also a former member of No. 21, was killed in a train wreck some three years ago.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Ernie Clarke (with the "e") is back from an extended tour of the country in which he took in the New York World's Fair and other points of interest. Ernie says the Eastern fair was bigger, but the site of the local fair is the prettier.

Earl ("Gable") Threlfall, stereotyper, has been hiding a secret from his fellow workers. Seems Earl, who might take a prize for his looks, is the star in a movie at the Telenews Theater. Nice work, Earl!

Members of the chapel are glad to hear that Mrs. Salomon is doing very nicely.

Don't forget the card party to be held by the auxiliary on Tuesday, the 24th.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

The regular quarterly meeting of the News Mutual Benefit Society will be called to order October 16 at 8 p. m., according to Secretary-Treasurer Eddie Porter, if the auditing committee completes its work, and its chairman, Lucille Davis, states she believes it will. The society came through these last three months with flying colors—weathered the severest test of its existence, it having paid sick benefits of more than \$600 in that short period.

When Ina Rickard says she intends to take a vacation she means just that—this year's lay-off lasted four months.

Eddie Haefer waited too long. He waited for the extreme hot weather to subside before traveling, and when he got started, the middle of last week, he ran into showers and low, black clouds, with the result he started work Monday peeved at the weather man.

Proofreader Henderson—Harvey Bell takes an up style but dumb bell goes down; sabe? Operator Bell—It's quitting time and style doesn't interest me. Fact is I'm going out on a golf course, where not even a comma is to be found.

It was Newspaper Week, and a guide was showing people through the composing room. Joe Sullivan listened to him explain the workings of a linotype and concluded it to be a case of the blind leading the blind.

Vince Porrazzo got hold of a copy of a catalogue issued by A. J. Glesener Company, machine supply firm located on Bryant street, and found it was printed by the notorious Donnelley & Son of Chicago, unfair publication outfit against which the Chicago Typographical Union is waging a fight. Vince estimated the book as about two months' work, with 315 pages and lots of cuts for type to be set around, besides make-up and press-work. The Glesener firm is a local outfit, depends on Pacific Coast customers, yet sends its printing to a rat concern in the Middle West, so he feels the unions dealing with it should be notified that they may take appropriate action.

W. M. (Bill) Davy celebrated his 77th birthday lately and was the recipient of many congratulations. Mr. Davy learned his trade in Kansas City

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fifty years ago, traveled extensively, worked in Philadelphia, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Seattle, Portland and scores of other towns besides San Francisco, where he has made his home for the past thirty-five years.

Word from Johnny Dow's son-in-law, who works in a movie studio down south, states that the European war is hitting the picture business hard, so hard that some studios may close. Besides losing most of their foreign actors, the war has shut off a large part of their market and the outlook is anything but bright.

Golf News—By J. W. C.

Golfers—The match play tournament scheduled to start on the 29th of October at Ingleside will afford each and every golfer belonging to the association an equal chance of winning the championship, and will afford those higher handicap men who have been hesitant about turning out at the different tournaments better than an even chance of winning their matches. Play will be conducted on a handicap basis for the tournament, and every match will be on the basis of the handicaps of the participants as of October 16th, the meeting date of the officers and committees of the association. All handicaps that need revising will get the once-over by the handicap committee next Monday night, and all pairings and handicaps for the match play will be published next Friday.

Those members who are drawn for the matches and have to work that Sunday will not default their match but will be allowed to play it off at any mutually agreed upon course, any time between the 29th of October and the date of the next tournament, but the match must be played by the following tournament date or the match is then declared defaulted. This includes members who have Sunday situations and must work on the date of the tournament, or those members who find it impossible to make the tournament, but in all cases their opponents must be notified previous to the time of play.

All members of the association are automatically entered in the tournament, and those members who are on the inactive list of the association who wish to participate must notify an officer of the association by Monday night, so that they may be placed in the draw. Any golfer who wishes to participate in this tournament who is not an association member may call any of the officers of the association and present his name for the draw, but must file his application for membership in the association by the date of play. So, fellows, here is your chance to show what a great match player you are and what a tough golfer you are to beat. Remember to file your entry with any officer, and be at Ingleside on the 29th for the start of the first match play championship of the Union Printers' Golf Association.

Missed putts. . . November tourney at Berkeley on the 26th will have to be changed to another course, due to the Berkeley city championship final round on that date. . . Three out-of-town courses are under consideration for the 26th and the choice will be made at the officers' meeting Monday night and announced next Friday. . . The date will be the same; the only change will be the course. . . All of the scheduled tourna-

ments will be played as per schedule. . . There will be no postponements due to bad weather or conflicting dates. . . the tourneys will go, rain or shine, and good weather or bad will not stop the association members from playing on their tournament dates. . . Look for the pairings in next week's Labor Clarion for the tournament on the 29th. . . Rules and regulations will be drawn and completed at the officers' meeting. . . If you have any suggestions, pass them along to your officers for their action and approval. . . Read your Labor Clarion next week for more dope on the match play tournament, and watch for your pairing for the 29th.

Woman's Auxiliary to No. 21

By MRS. MYRTLE L. SADLER

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to Typographical Union No. 21 will be held Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate avenue, and all members are requested to be present. The regular order of business will be transacted and new members obligated. Thomas Rotell, secretary of the Union Label Section, San Francisco Labor Council, will be guest speaker and will give an interesting and instructive resume of the activities of his section in promoting use of the union label and advise our organization as to the part it should take in assisting in constructive label work.

The executive committee met Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Charles Crawford. At the conclusion of the business session refreshments were served.

A joint meeting of the ways and means and entertainment committees was held Wednesday with the purpose of completing arrangements for our first card party, to be held Tuesday evening, October 24. All printers and their friends can look forward to a pleasant surprise and enjoyable evening. More details in a later article.

A number of our members accompanied their husbands to Vallejo Sunday, October 8. The ladies took in the sights of the city while their husbands attended the regular meeting of the Northern California Conference of Typographical Unions.

Our by-laws are still in the formative stage, but it is hoped final discussions on same will take place at Tuesday's meeting, so that the committee will be able to have them printed in the near future.

Post cards have been received from Treasurer Margaret J. Bonsor, who left some time ago for New York City. The balmy climate in that section of the country at this time of the year, together with the happiness at again being united with relatives and friends, have caused Mrs. Bonsor to prolong her stay on the East coast.

The regular meeting of San Francisco Typo-

graphical Union No. 21 will be held Sunday in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, at 1 p. m. Auxiliary members should encourage their men-folk to attend these meetings and assist in the deliberations which, after all, are for the benefit of all the members of the Typographical Union. One Sunday a month devoted to a cause of this kind is not too much to ask of anyone.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone. MArket 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, October 6, 1939

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present except Vice-President Palacios and Secretary O'Connell, who were excused. Delegate Holderby appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Public Works Laborers' Union No. 978, Thomas A. Hawkins vice Monty Farrell; Bartenders No. 41, William Walsh vice Hugh Bryant; Waitresses No. 48, Frances Hendricks vice Winifred Hall. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council. Western Federation of Butchers, acknowledging receipts of \$460 and \$130 for donations from several unions. Bellingham Central Labor Council, stating it had placed Swift & Co.'s products on its unfair list. Auto Mechanics No. 1305, inclosing \$25 for the Western Federation of Butchers. Street Carmen No. 1004, inclosing \$10 for the Western Federation of Butchers.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Millinery Workers' Union No. 40, wage scale and agreement. Building Service Employees No. 87, requesting strike sanction against the Ahrens Pie Company. Hospital Employees No. 250, requesting financial assistance to be used for one argument on Charter Amendment No. 6. Homeless Children Committee of the Native Sons and Daughters, an appeal for donations for the carrying on of its work in behalf of homeless children. Machinists' Lodge No. 68, relative to the change of Thanksgiving Day as recently announced by the President in the press. Auto Mechanics No. 1305, requesting strike sanction against the firm of D. Lerer Truck Wrecking Company. Building Service Employees No. 14, requesting strike sanction against the apartment building at 545 O'Farrell street. Office Employees' Union No. 21320, requesting the aid of the Council's officers in straightening out their trouble with Libby, Mc-

Neill & Libby Company and the Coffin-Redington Company. Office Employees' Union No. 21320, relative to its delegates.

Referred to Officers: Cracker Bakers No. 125, relative to their negotiations with the Loose-Wiles and National Biscuit companies; also stating that its union had turned down the company's offer for a settlement, and respectfully asked the San Francisco Labor Council to bring about further meetings to the end that a peaceful settlement shall be made.

Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen No. 109, requesting that Rathjen Bros., Inc., be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List."

From the Kendall Mills, replying to Council's letter of September 27, 1939, stating that it had been referred to the San Francisco distributors who are handling negotiations with the union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee: Board of Supervisors, inclosing copy of a resolution with respect to the closing of public streets where the land involved would be used for building purposes. Supervisor Mead urges that this resolution be adopted. Motion to refer to the law and legislative committee carried.

Telegram from Congressman Richard J. Welch relative to the appointment of a West Coast representative on the Maritime Commission. Moved to refer the telegram to Secretary O'Connell for the purpose of bringing it to the attention of the American Federation of Labor convention. Motion carried.

Referred to Organizing Committee: American Federation of Labor, relative to the status of the American Guild of Variety Artists and its having jurisdiction in the field which the A.F.A. formerly occupied.

Request Complied With: Production Machine Operators No. 1327, stating that Ganson Manufacturing Company had settled its differences with the union. On motion the name of this company was removed from the unfair list.

Referred to Labor Clarion: Communication from the Department of Employment and Unemployment Reserves Commission, quoting Section 212, Section 13 B, and Section 56 A of the United States Employment Service, which governs the California State Employment Service. On motion, the communication was referred to the Labor Clarion for publication.

Report of the Executive Committee: In the matter of complaint against the City Rough Dry

Laundry of 250 Fourteenth street, brought by Opertaing Engineers' Local 64, the representatives of the unions involved, in conjunction with W. A. Schimpferman, owner of the laundry, and his son, discussed this matter at great length and your committee recommends that the request of the Engineers be complied with and hereby declares its intention to place the City Rough Dry Laundry on the "We Don't Patronize List." In the matter of complaint of the Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers against the Duchess Sandwich Shop, Messrs. R. P. and T. K. Bronson, owners of the shop, and Sisters Frankie Behan and Lettie Howard represented the Waitresses' Union, and Brother C. T. McDonough the Local Joint Board. After some discussion, in which all of the factors of the situation were presented to the committee, it was agreed by both sides that this matter be laid over for one week, with the hope that the matter may be adjusted directly between the parties concerned. In the matter of the complaint of the Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders against the Lido Cafe, 915 Columbus avenue, the Lido Cafe was represented by Mr. Maggora and his attorney, Sol Abrams. Representatives of the unions involved were also present. The complaint was made that the Lido Cafe has been for some time engaged in the underpayment of wages to the help. The Waiters reported that the complaint of their local had been adjusted with the management; Miscellaneous Workers No. 110 reported that a basis for adjustment had been worked out between their union and the management, and they were now awaiting receipt of the stipulated amount agreed upon. The remaining matter at issue is between Bartenders' Local 41 and the management of the cafe. The union's contention is that the Bartenders' wage as agreed upon in 1937, and which has been in existence since that day, has never been paid in this house and they are asking for the full back wages for this period. The employer's contention is that he has never been notified of any change in the wage scale and that when employing bartenders they made no complaint about the amount paid them. After a lengthy discussion the matter was referred to President Shelley with instructions to hold a meeting between the parties to the dispute on Friday afternoon in an attempt to bring about an adjustment. In the matter of the complaint of Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union No. 31-125 against the Doane Paper Company, at the request of both sides this matter was held in abeyance by the committee. In the matter of the Building Service Employees No. 14, asking for strike sanction against Trevor & Co., this matter is held over for one week at the request of the union. In the matter of Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648, asking for strike sanction against several grocery stores, no one appeared for either side. In the matter of the Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators' Union, Local 960, and their request for strike sanction against the Motor Car Dealers' Association of San Francisco, the union has been in negotiations with the employer for several weeks and has been unable to arrive at an agreement. Your committee recommends that the matter be referred to the officers of the Council, who will co-operate with the international representative of the Brotherhood of Teamsters and the officers of the union involved, in an effort to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion. In the matter of Pharmacists' Union, Local No. 838, requesting strike sanction against Birson Drug Company, 757 Market street, Mr. Birson appeared for the company and a committee from the union appeared also. Your committee recommends that action on this matter be held in abeyance and the dispute be referred to the president of the Council in an effort to bring about an adjustment of the situation. In the matter of the complaint of Laundry and Cleaning Drivers' Union, Local 256, against

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it: American Distributing Company. Austin Studio, 833 Market. Becker Distributing Company. B & G Sandwich Shops. Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute). Candid Camera Photo Service, 776 Clementina. Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman." Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post. Drake Cleaners and Dyers. F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany. Forreder Cornice Works, 269 Potrero. Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk. Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing. Green Gate Tea Room. Hastings Clothing Stores. Howard Automobile Company. J. K. Piggott and The Scenic View Card Co., 632 Mission. John Breuner Company. Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company. L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market. MacFarlane Candy Stores.

Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm. M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk. National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell. Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market. O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles. Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom. People's Furniture Company. Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny. Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market. Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building. Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny. Serv-Well Grocery, 595 Ellis. Sherwin-Williams Paint Company. Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission. Standard Oil Company. Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster. Swift & Co. Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market. W. & J. Sloane. Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second. Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California. All non-union independent taxicabs. Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair. Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair. Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.

the New System Laundry of 422 Turk street, and the request that this laundry be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" with the granting of strike sanction, the union had taken the position that a union driver should be placed on the route or that Max Malley become a member of the union. However, the application was not completed and Malley did not appear for initiation, and your committee recommends compliance with the union's request. In the matter of General Warehousemen's Union, Local 860, against Kendall Mills, no one appeared for either side, so this matter was laid over. In the matter of the Northern District Council of Hod Carriers and General Laborers against the scrap iron yards in both San Francisco and Oakland, this matter was laid over for one week at the request of the union. Report concurred in.

Report of the Organizing Committee—The application of the American Guild of Variety Artists was considered by your committee. This matter was before the organizing committee two weeks ago and held in abeyance pending instructions from the American Federation of Labor, and in compliance with the instructions contained therein, your committee recommends that the delegates from the old organization—namely, the American Federation of Actors—be unseated and that the application for affiliation from the American Guild of Variety Artists be accepted and their delegates seated. The organization has at present 800 members and has stated that they will be an affiliate of the Union Label Section. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers reported that Hugo Ernst had been appointed general secretary-treasurer and Brother C. T. McDonough has been elected in the place of Ernst in the international. Newspaper and Periodical Drivers reported having signed a splendid contract securing a five-day week of forty hours and closed shop for two years. Department Store Employees reported that S. & G. Gump Company has served notice to the union that they have terminated their agreement. The union is now in the process of presenting them with another and going into negotiations. Hospital and Institutional Workers appealed to organized labor for support of Charter Amendment No. 6, stabilizing and increasing the wages of hospital workers. Circular Distributors reported a disagreement with the "ham and eggs" committee and its managers over distribution of circulars. Manager Hawkins refuses to see the business agent of the Circular Distributors. Machinists reported conditions on the upgrade; Western Pipe and Steel Company and Bethlehem Steel Company are going to build ships and organizing work is continuing. Machinists are not entirely satisfied with settlement of Swift & Co. difficulty, on the ground that Machinists' Union was not consulted as to the settlement arrived at with Swift & Co. Brother M. S. Maxwell replied to the remarks of Brother Dillon and the cost of the ten weeks' strike and the donations received and that the agreement secured was better than had ever existed before. The Council voted to go into executive session to discuss the matter of settlement of the strike of Swift & Co. Before the Council went into executive session Brother D. P. Haggerty moved that suitable resolutions be sent to the family of Mrs. Casey, wife of the late Michael Casey, and that the Council adjourn out of respect to her memory. Motion carried and the Council stood in silence for one minute.

Brother Cancilla moved that all organizations of the Council live up to the laws of the Labor Council. Carried.

A general discussion of the details of the negotiations leading to the settlement of the Swift & Co. strike was had; it was participated in by M. S. Maxwell, President Shelley, Harry Hook, Tom White, Eddie McLaughlin, S. W. Douglas,

William Speers, St. Angelo and William Ahearn. Brother Speers moved that the entire matter be referred to the Council's special committee to bring in a report thereon after investigation.

Receipts, \$795.40; expenses, \$258.64.

Council adjourned at 11:55 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

HENRY HEIDELBERG, Secretary pro tem.

Cooks' Union News

By CHARLES W. PILGRIM

At the meeting of Cooks' Local 44 Thursday, October 5, letters were read from the Livermore Hospital thanking the union for its donation to the veterans' Christmas fund; from Western Union strikers requesting that we telegraph the chairman of the National Labor Relations Board; the request was granted; from the Department of Employment asking that they be notified of any trade dispute that we may have with our bosses; the purpose of this is to insure that the state is in possession of full information concerning places where a strike or lockout is in progress, so that in the event they are called upon to furnish help they can refuse to furnish workers to act as strike-breakers. The secretary was instructed to give the needed co-operation.

Requests were read from candidates asking for the privilege of placing signs on the outside of our headquarters, also from candidates asking to address our meetings. All requests were denied. Two delegates, Brothers J. Botts and J. Bernhard, were appointed to attend the meetings of the Union Labor party.

It was reported that the Hastings Clothing Company, located on Kearny street, is unfair to the Retail Clerks' Union, and you are warned not to buy from this firm until they cease to give

the business agents of Locals 410 and 1100 the run-around.

Don't forget, if you have not paid your September dues, that there is a \$1 assessment for that month and it must be paid with your dues. So get up to the office and square up.

We got a long report from our delegates to the State Federation of Labor. All the delegates were agreed that too much time was used at the convention for personal bickering and not enough attention was given to the problems confronting the workers. It seems that just at present we have to give the bosses a rest while we continue to fight among ourselves.

Remember, buy your goods where you see a house card in the window of the store. Give your fellow workers a break when you spend your money.

HOSPITAL WORKERS' BALL SATURDAY

Guardians of the public health will be hosts to the public Saturday night, October 14, 1939, when Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union, Local 250, will hold its fifth grand annual ball in the Eagles' Auditorium, 273 Goldent Gate avenue, at 8 o'clock. Outstanding radio talent will be on the program to entertain you. Guests will dance to the music of Art Wiedner and his orchestra. Souvenirs will be awarded during the evening. Receipts derived from this affair will be used in the fight in the election on November 7, 1939, on realizing a "yes" vote on Proposition No. 6, charter amendment No. 1, so that the Institutional Workers will be guaranteed a fair compensation for services rendered.

There are but two powers in the world, the sword and the mind. In the long run the sword is always beaten by the mind.—Napoleon.



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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of Mailers' Union No. 18 will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon, October 15.

Andy Biacola, president of Chicago Mailers' Union and delegate to the M.T.D.U. convention, Fort Worth, said in part: "I was opposed to bloc voting until I got to attending I.T.U. conventions. . . . I have learned that so long as mailers are in the I.T.U. there is only one way out—mailers play their game—stick together. Cast your vote—a bloc vote—to the party that recognizes your rights in the I.T.U." The "right" he refers to, apparently, that should be granted the M.T.D.U. is to "determine all matters of jurisdiction affecting mailing." Such authority is specially reserved to the I.T.U. in Articles I and II of the constitution. Another alleged "right" is that the I.T.U. should issue charters to any group the M.T.D.U. should seek to organize. Certain mailer members of the M.T.D.U. sought to acquire that right by court litigation. But a federal court dismissed the case, or the ancillary bill of complaint, for want of equity. In the past the bloc system of voting among members of the M.T.D.U. elected a president and a secretary-treasurer of the I.T.U. who were defeated by the printer member vote. The same bloc mailer vote came near to holding a balance of power in conventions of the I.T.U. Apparently the only ones who benefited by the M.T.D.U.'s bloc system of voting were its officers and certain other members of that organization. Anything but a democratic system of procedure to give certain members of the M.T.D.U., especially its officers, the privilege of the control of a mailer bloc vote. There's a possibility of such a vote being used for vote-trading purposes in an effort to create a mailer dictatorship within the I.T.U. It may be that some who are loud in their praises of the M.T.D.U. and a bloc system of voting its membership like so many rubber-stampers entertain dreams of some day creating an international mailers' union. But the really big question yet to be solved is the mailer injunction. When disposed of—withdrawn or dissolved—a lot of printer and mailer troubles will also be eliminated.

Federation of Teachers

The meeting on October 7 was enlivened by an inspiring report of the national convention given by Professor H. C. Brown, head of the department of philosophy, Stanford University. Our resolution anent the use of public school buildings by W.P.A. classes was passed by the convention and two other resolutions of ours were incorporated in those passed by the group.

Robert F. Gray, sponsor's agent for the local education program, sent Robert Griffin, one of the assistant supervisors, to extend to our union his full co-operation in the matter of assisting teachers now off the program because of the thirty-day lay-off and also requested that our committee meet with him on the matter of the use of the public schools.

The W.P.A. locals of the teachers' union in New York City and other Eastern places have, so Professor Brown told us, done considerable statistical work in a study of hours, wages, etc., of W.P.A. teachers. As our section and the parent body of Local 61 are at present deeply interested in the lack of adequate statistics on supply and demand in the teaching profession, both locally and nationally, he suggests the studies made in the East may form a nucleus of a more comprehensive study of the matter.

Reports of members' experience in getting reinstated on the education program afforded vivid glimpses of S.R.A. laxity in the handling of records, caused, seemingly, by lack of adequate clerical force.

Miss Luehning, our new regional vice-president,

and Miss Margaret Ellis, president of the State Federation of Teachers, visited us. From all their reports it looks like a good year, with live leaders actively working with energetic members toward a goal of a more completely organized teaching profession in the United States.

GRACE LEONARD, Publicity Committee.

NEWSPAPER DRIVERS' CONTRACT

Terms of a new two-year agreement between the Newspaper and Periodical Drivers' Union,

Local 921, and the San Francisco Publishers' Association, including provisions for a five-day, forty-hour week with no pay reduction, were announced last week by the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau, which aided the union in the negotiations. The union is affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, American Federation of Labor. Union spokesmen who met with the publishers were Jack Goldberger, John Healy, Charles Griff and John Watso, members of the negotiating committee, and Sam Kagel of the Labor Bureau.



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